

中華民國專利公報 (19)(12)

(11)107096

(45)中華民國78年(1989)01月01日

新 型

(51) Int. Cl.: G03C

全 3 頁

(54) 名 稱：帶有磁性之磁框及無磁框鏡片

(21) 申 請 案 號：76209045 (22) 申請日期：中華民國76年(1987)09月16日

(70) 創 作 人：陳瑞昌 中和市長平路六六九號十一樓之九

(71) 申 請 人：陳瑞昌 中和市長平路六六九號十一樓之九

(74) 代 理 人：黃汝漢 先生

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2

(57) 申請專利範圍：

1. 一種帶有磁性之磁框及無磁框鏡片，供配成一對之主、副眼鏡，可一併或用者，其中主鏡之磁框係軟性磁材製成或非磁材製成而附有軟性磁材，配上恆磁吸設備供直接戴於頭上；副鏡則在其磁框上，或無磁框片上之適當位置，設與主鏡磁框及磁材相對稱之位置設有永久磁材，使此副鏡可憑磁力吸著於主鏡上者。

2. 如請求專利部份第1項所述之帶有磁性之磁框及無磁框鏡片，其中該副鏡之磁框或無磁框片之上緣，配合主鏡框之上緣形狀，設有向後之突緣，以供搭掛，並兼有定位作用者。

3. 如請求專利部份第1項所述之帶有磁性之

磁框及無磁框鏡片，其中主鏡磁框與副鏡磁框或無磁框片之相對接處面上，有互相配合之凹凸部份，以供吸著定位之用者。

3. 4. 如請求專利部份第1項所述之帶有磁性之磁框及無磁框鏡片，可供吸著帶有磁性之飾物之用者。

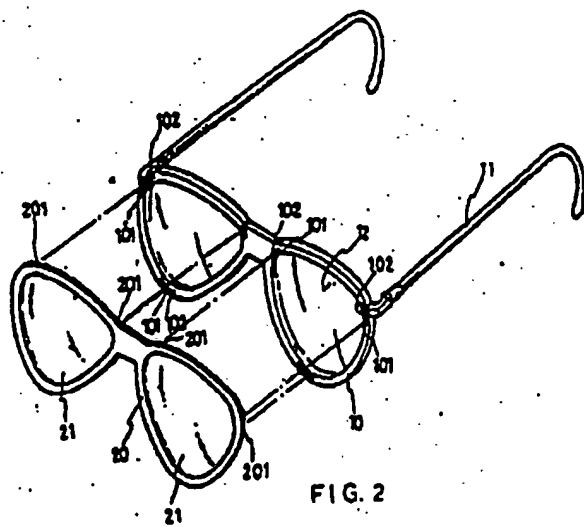
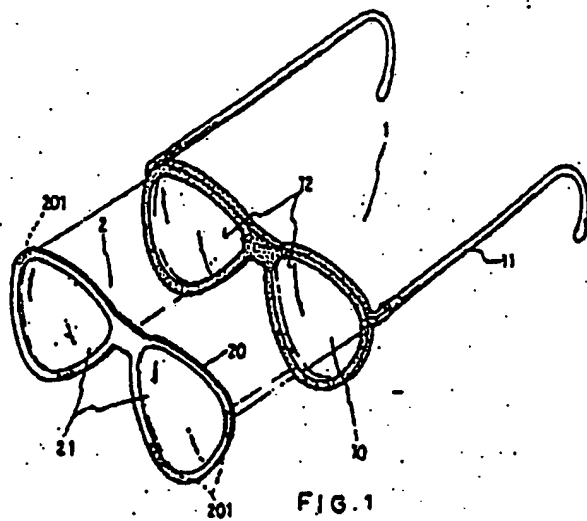
圖示簡單說明：

圖一係本創作較佳實施例之立體結構圖

圖二係本創作之另一種實施例圖，

圖三係本創作之又一種實施例圖，

圖四係本創作之再一種實施例圖。



(3)

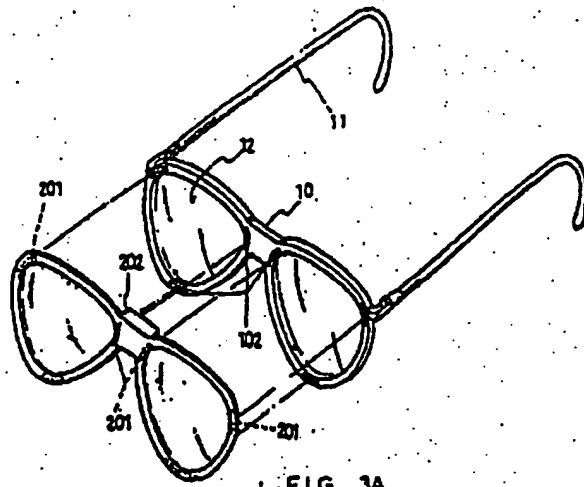


FIG. 3A

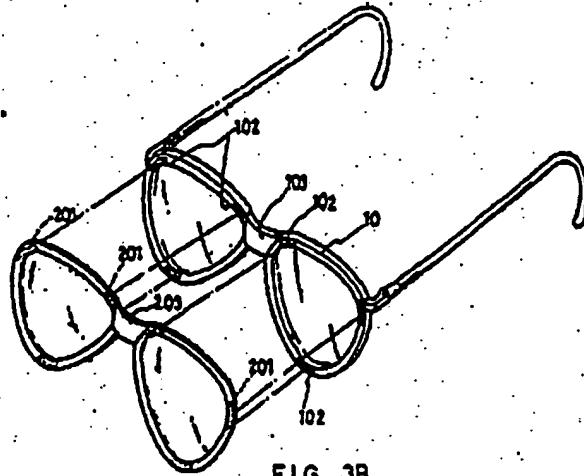


FIG. 3B

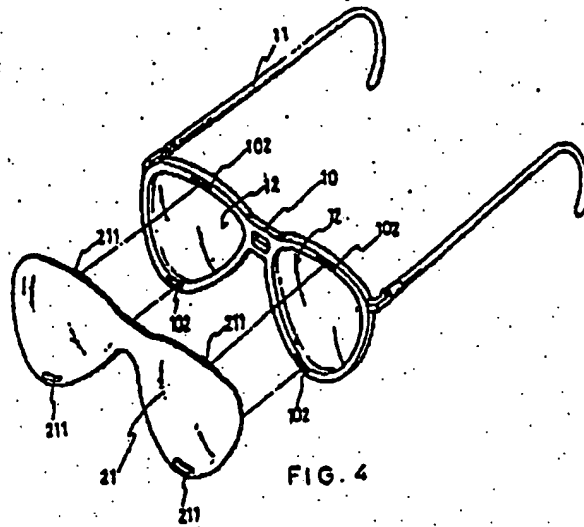


FIG. 4

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P.2
4/6/4



申請日期	76.9.16
申請號碼	76209045
類別	1902C

(以上各欄由本局填註)

發明 專利說明書

(VI)

一、發明名稱	帶有磁性之眼鏡框及無框眼鏡片		
二、發明人	姓名	陳 環 昌	
	籍貫 (國籍)	中華民國	
	住居所	中和市景平路六六九號十一樓之九	
三、申請人	姓名 (名稱)	陳 環 昌	
	籍貫 (國籍)	中華民國	
	住居所 (事務所)	中和市景平路六六九號十一樓之九	
	代表人姓名	世界專利商標事務所 黃 汝 漢 律師	
	電話	台北市忠孝東路四段三四號九樓之三 台北市光復南路268號2樓之102 7713403 ~ 6	

210 x 297 (mm)

Chinese Patent

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107096

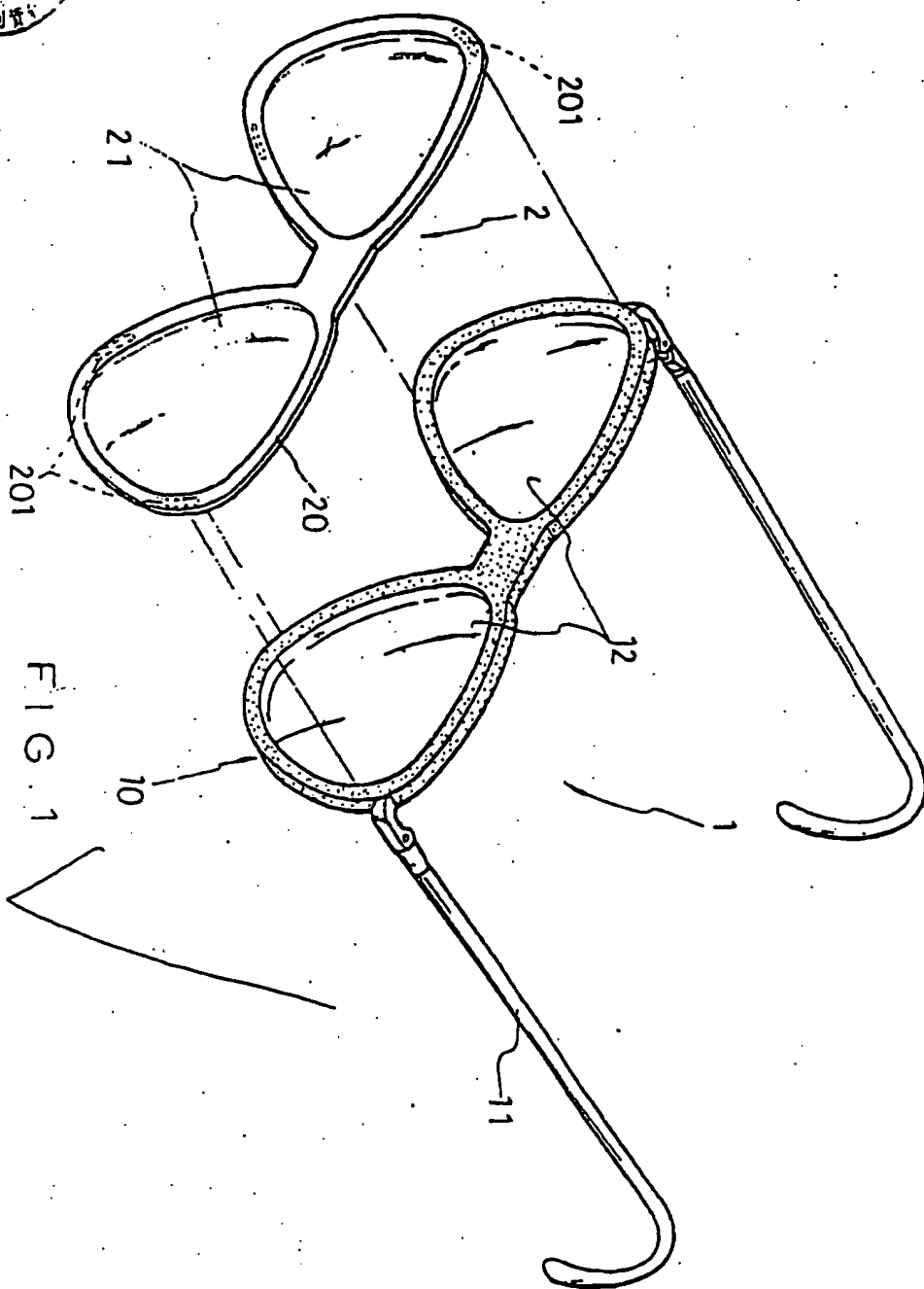
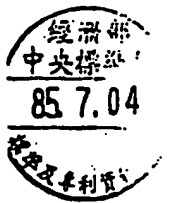
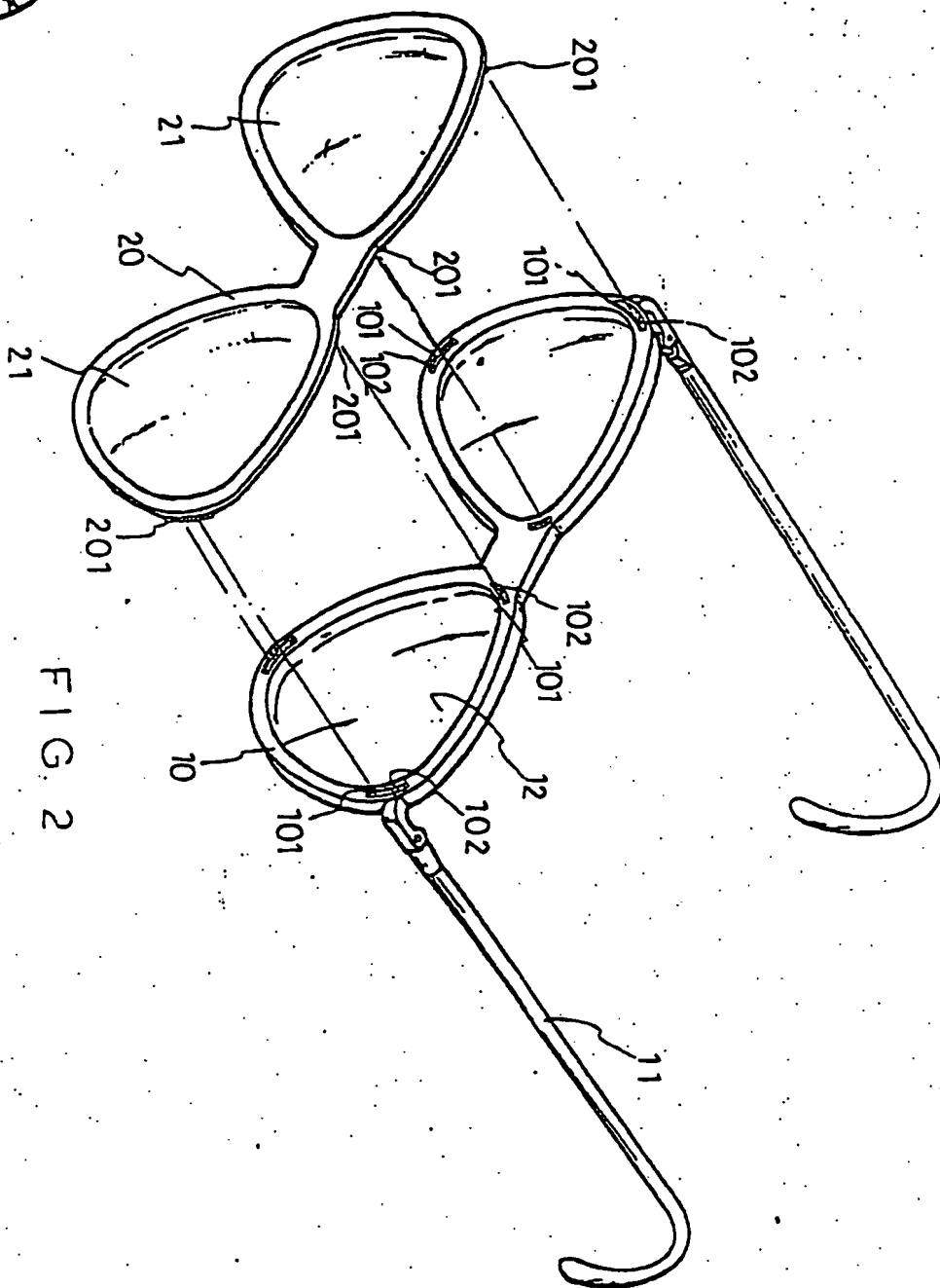
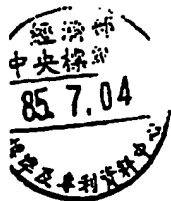


FIG. 1

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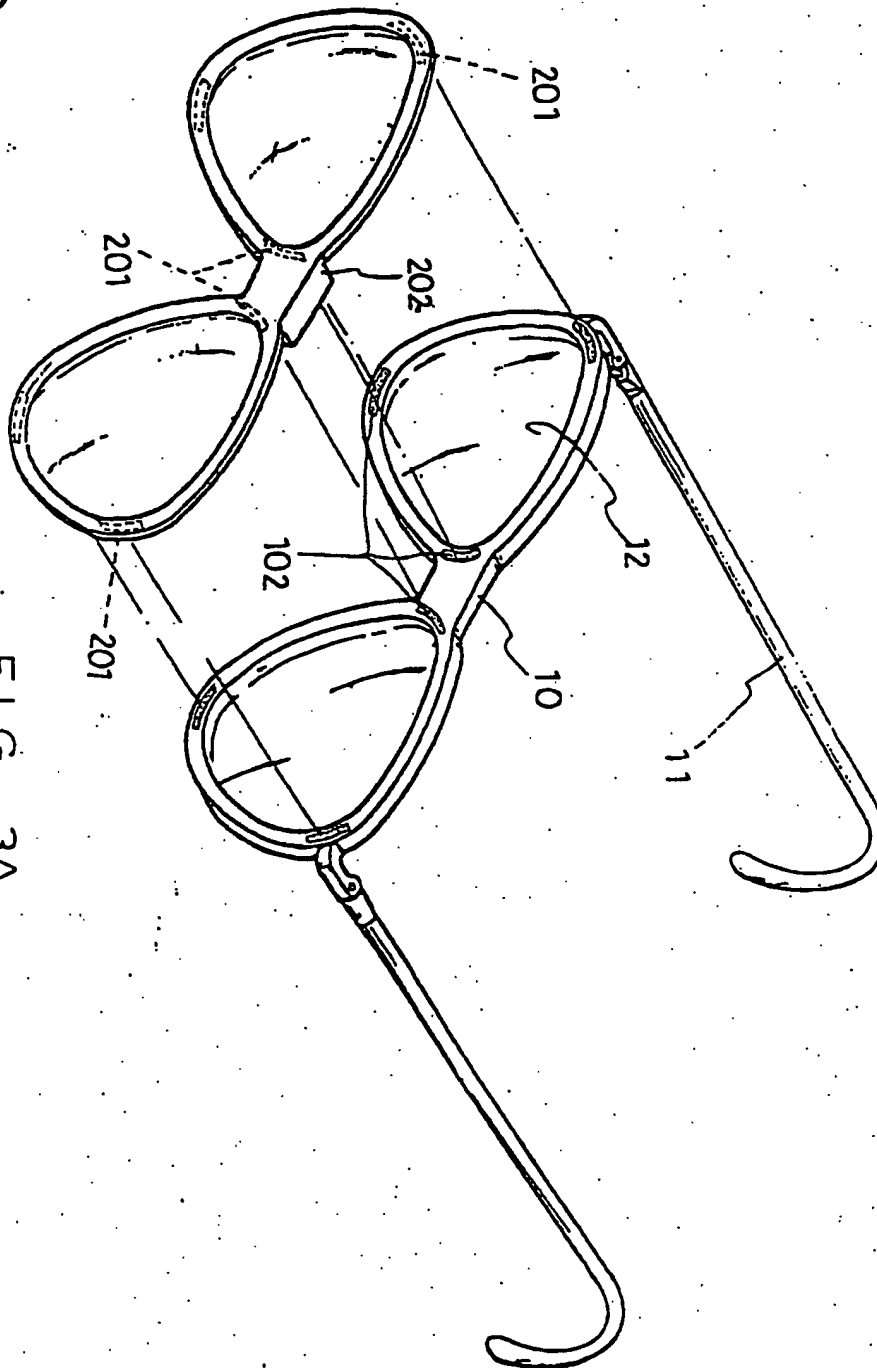
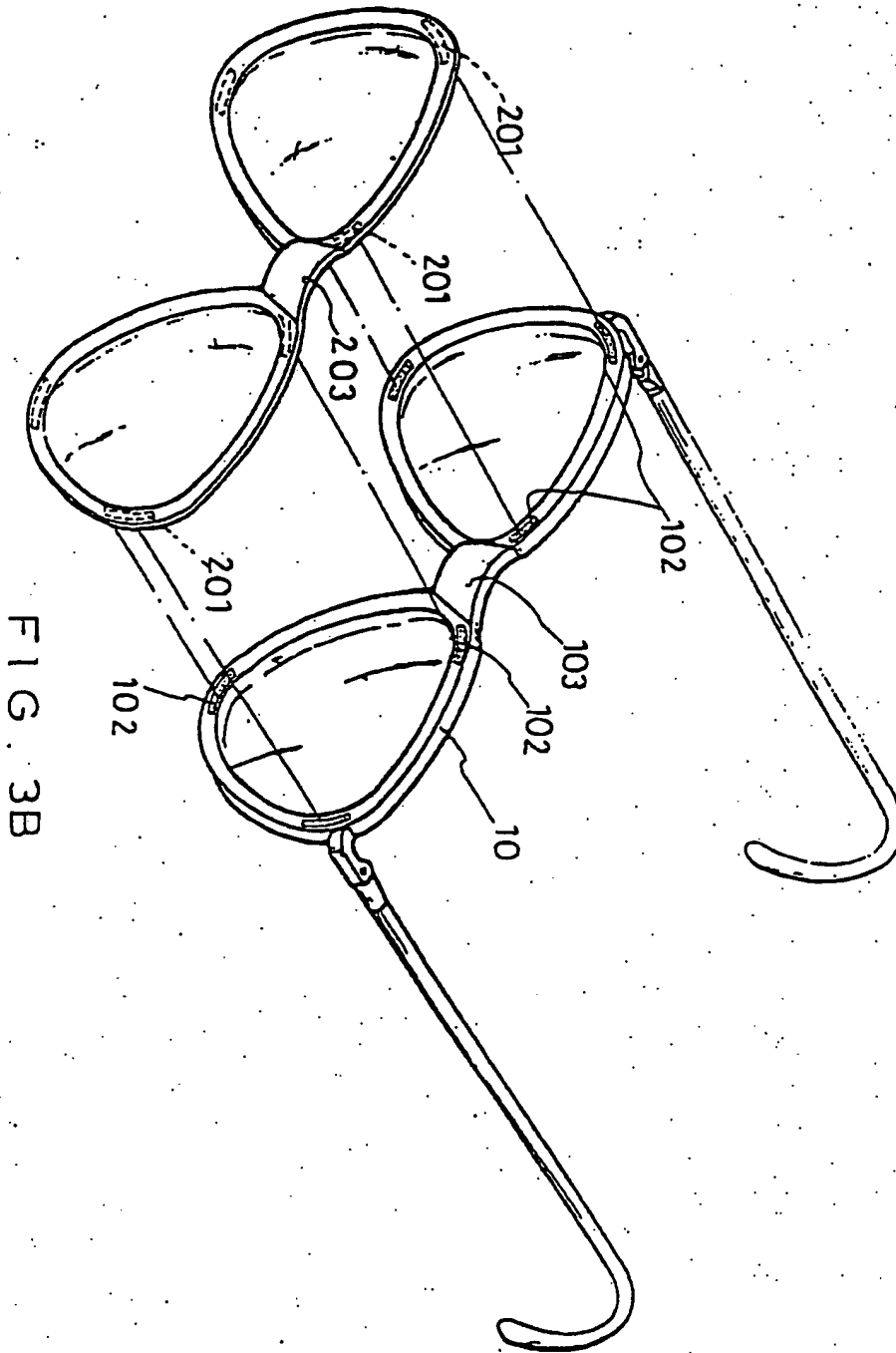


FIG. 3A

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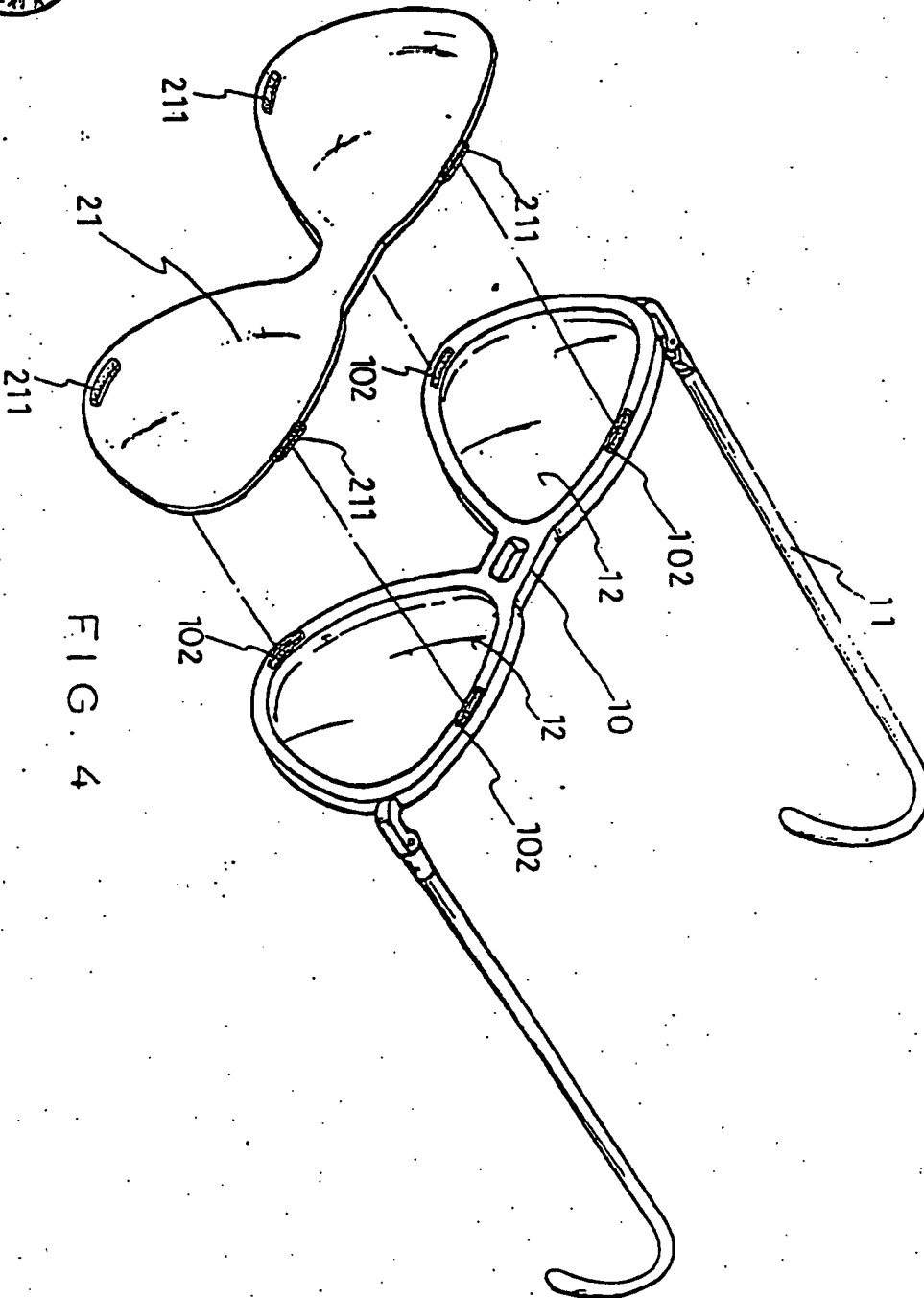


FIG. 4

附14-

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MAGNETIC CRITERIA...

...multiple product grades and complex flux patterns are available with the use of Plastiform magnets.

POLE CONFIGURATION...

whether single pole or double pole or even alternating multipole on a single sheet, 3M Company can provide the exact configuration for your specifications.

FLUX PATTERNS...

with minimum reluctance in the magnetic circuit can be custom designed by 3M Company to meet critical tolerance requirements.

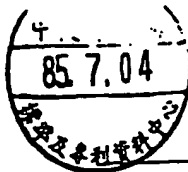
ENERGY...

the ferrite particles in Plastiform magnets are highly oriented; during processing to provide magnetic properties equal to, or superior to conventional isotropic ferrite magnets. This formulation decreases the chance of demagnetization or flux pattern changes during handling and operation.

	UNITS 1: CGS-U.S. units 2: SI (MKSA) units	PLASTIFORM		
		(PL-1)	(PL-1H)	(PL-1.4H)
MAGNETIC PROPERTIES (typical)				
Maximum energy product (at 23°C) (B _d H _d max.)	gauss x oersteds x 10 ⁴ teslas x amp. turn/m x 10 ³	1.08 8.57	1.10 8.73	1.4 11.1
Residual induction ¹ (B _r) (at 23°C)	gauss millite slas	2150 215	2150 215	2450 245
Coercive Force ¹ (H _c) (at 23°C)	oersteds ampere-turns/cm	1650 1315	1940 1545	2200 1950
Coercive Force intrinsic ¹ (H _{ci}) (at 23°C)	oersteds ampere-turns/cm	2150 1710	3000 2385	3000 2385
Incremental permeability (at 23°C)	ratio	1.08	1.08	1.04
Thermal coefficient of magnetization (-40 to 120°C)	% per °F % per °C	0.105 0.19	0.105 0.19	0.105 0.19
Thermal coefficient of intrinsic coercive force (-40 to 120°C)	% per °F % per °C	0.12 0.22	0.07 0.13	0.07 0.13
Peak magnetizing force required	oersteds ampere-turns/cm	10000 8000	10000 8000	10000 8000

TEST METHODS: 1-Pole-coil Hysteresisgraph

107036



	UNITS CGS-U.S. units SI (MKSA) units	PLASTIFORM VALUES
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (typical)		
Density ² (at 23°C)	lbs/in ³ gm/cm ³	0.134 3.71
Hardness ³ (at 23°C)	Shore D	55
Tensile strength ⁴ (at 23°C)	psi N/cm ²	640 440
Flexibility ⁵ (at 23°C)	180° bending on mandrel with O.D. equal to 7X sample thickness	Pass
Volume resistivity ⁶ (at 23°C and 50% R.H.)	ohm-cm	10 ¹⁰
Dielectric Strength ⁷ (at 23°C and 50% R.H.)	volt/mil kV/mm	250 10
Thermal coefficient of thickness expansion (4 to 120°C)	mil/mil per °F cm/cm per °C	9.8 x 10 ⁻⁵ 18 x 10 ⁻⁵
Maximum continuous operating temperature	°F °C	250 120

TEST METHODS: 2. ASTM D-297 3. ASTM D-2240 4. ASTM D-412 5. ASTM D-149 6. ASTM D-257 7. ASTM D-149

Typical Chemical Resistance (Nitrile Rubber Binder)

*All values shown are averages and not intended for specification purposes.
Specification values will be provided upon request.

**Good — minor or no effect; up to 10% swell in thickness
Fair — moderate effect; 10-25% swell in thickness
Poor — severe effect; greater than 25% swell in thickness

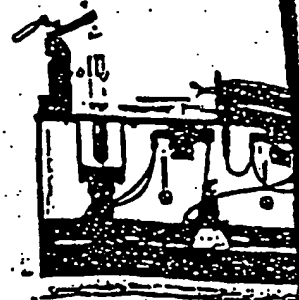
Chemical (7 days immersion @ RT)	Performance**
Motor Oil	Good
Transmission Oil	Good
Hydraulic Fluid	Good
Kerosene	Good
JP-4 Fuel	Fair
Gasoline	Fair
Heptane	Fair
Antifreeze	Good
Clorox	Good
Turpentine	Good
Water	Good
Detergents	Good
Salt Spray	Good
Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Xylene)	Poor
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (Carbon Tetrachloride, Trichloro-ethylene)	Poor
Ketones	Poor
Alcohols	Fair
Acids, Inorganic (HCl, H ₂ SO ₄)	Poor

107036

Applications Continued....



The magnetizer-inserter equipment shown to the right illustrates the principles of automated production using Plastiform Brand magnets. These principles are easily applied to modern manufacturing processes and are designed to save production time and drastically reduce rejection rates without sacrificing performance. The magnetizer-inserter and other application equipment can be fabricated by a machine builder, or in the manufacturer's own tooling department. 3M Company's Customer Engineering Service is available to provide the technical assistance necessary to get such equipment built and into operation.



A widely recognized advantage Plastiform material is its adaptability to automated magnetization-in-

Typical Physical Properties @ 23°C (73°F)

*All values shown are typical and not for specification purposes.
*B-1013 and B-1030 are fabrication type and extra-flexible type respectively.

Property	Value*	Units 1. CGS/U.S. 2. SI(MKSA)
Density* 密度	1. 0.134 lbs/in ³ 2. 3.71 gm/cm ³	
Hardness* 硬度	55 Shore D	3. 62/5
Tensile Strength* 抗拉强度	1. 640 PSI 2. 440 N/cm ²	
Elongation* (B-1030 only) 伸长率	18%	
Flexibility* (B-1030 only) 柔韧性	Pass — 480° bending on mandrel equal to 7 x sample thickness	
Volume Resistivity* (50% R.H.)	10 ¹⁰ Ohm-cm	
Dielectric Strength* (50% R.H.)	1. 250 volts/mil 2. 10 Kv/mm	
Thermal Coefficient of Thickness Expansion (4° to 120° C)	1. 9.8 x 10 ⁻⁴ mil/mil per °F 2. 18 x 10 ⁻⁴ cm/cm per °C	
Maximum Continuous Operating Temperature	1. 250 °F 2. 120 °C	

保持电阻(浮值)
硬度及韧性
厚度的膨胀系数
连续使用温度上限

Test Methods

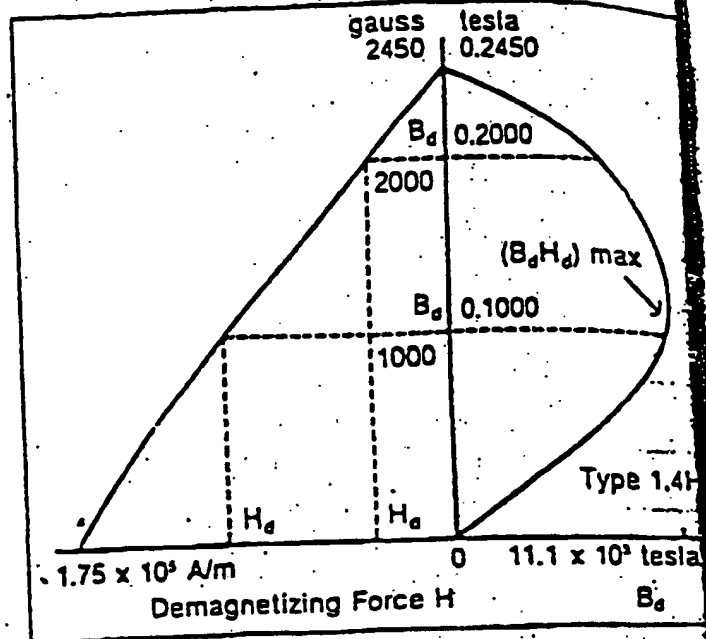
- ASTM D-297
- ASTM D-2240 (10 sec. delay)
- ASTM D-412

- 3M Test Method
- ASTM D-257
- ASTM D-149

107096

Determination of Typical BH
max.

*All values shown are averages and not intended for specification purposes.
 *Specification values will be provided upon request.



(宝岛1.4H)

Typical Chemical Resistance
(Nitrile Rubber Blinder)

*All values shown are averages and not intended for specification purposes.
 *Specification values will be provided upon request

**Good — minor or no effect; up to 10% swell in thickness
 Fair — moderate effect; 10-25% swell in thickness
 Poor — severe effect; greater than 25% swell in thickness

Chemical (7 days Immersion @ RT)	Performance**
Motor Oil 机油	Good
Transmission Oil 润滑油	Good
Hydraulic Fluid 液压油	Good
Kerosene 煤油	Good
JP-4 Fuel 航空煤油	Fair
Gasoline 汽油	Fair
Heptane 庚烷	Fair
Antifreeze 防冻剂	Good
Clorox	Good
Turpentine 松节油	Good
Water 水	Good
Detergents 洗涤剂	Good
Salt Spray 盐雾	Good
Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Xylene) 芳香烃	Poor
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (Carbon Tetrachloride, Trichloroethylene) 氯化烃	Poor
Ketones 酮类	Poor
Alcohols 酒精	Fair
Acids, Inorganic (HCl, H ₂ SO ₄)	Poor

宝岛1.4H

Acetyl

107036

Typical Magnetic Properties @ 23°C (73°F)

*All values shown are typical and are not intended for specification purposes.
*B-1013 and B-1030 are fabrication type and extra-flexible type respectively.

Property	Value*	Units 1. CGS/U.S. 2. SI(MKSA)
Maximum Energy Product ($B_r H_o$ max)	1. 1.4×10^6 gauss x oersteds 2. 11.1×10^4 teslas x amp turns/m	
Residual Induction' (B_r)	1. 2450 gauss 2. 245 milliteslas	
Coercive Force' (H_c)	1. 2200 oersteds 2. 1750 ampere turns/cm	
Coercive Force, Intrinsic' (H_{ci})	1. 3000 oersteds 2. 2385 ampere turns/cm	
Incremental Permeability	1.04 ratio	
Thermal Coefficient of Magnetization (Reversible)	1. -0.105% per °F 2. -0.19% per °C	
Thermal Coefficient of Intrinsic Coercive Force (Reversible)	1. 0.07% per °F 2. 0.13% per °C	
Peak Magnetizing Force Required	1. 10,000 oersteds 2. 8000 ampere turns/cm	

經濟部
中央標準局

85.7.04

中華民國八十五年七月四日
經濟部中央標準局

溫度係數
(2區) 磁化溫度係數
(3區) 固有磁化力溫度係數

所需充磁磁化力

Test Methods

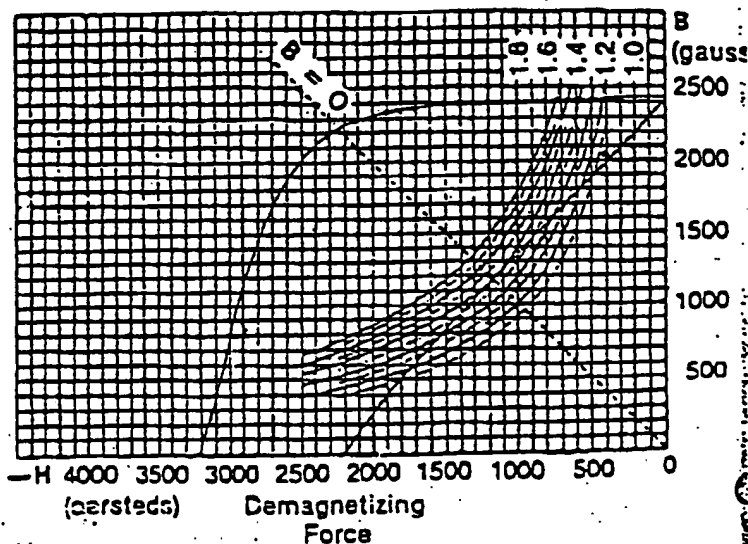
'Pole-coil Hysteresisgraph'

Typical Demagnetization Curve @ 23°C (73°F)

*All values shown are averages and not intended for specification purposes. Specification values will be provided upon request.

PL-1.4H
B_r 2450 gauss
H_c 2200 oer.
H_{ci} 3250 oer.
BH max 1.40 G.O. x 10⁶

Typical Demagnetization Curve





工業材料研究所編譯資料

資料分類：市場—金屬



資料來源：電波新聞 74.9.12 23.24.25版

資料分類：

中華民國 74年11月5日 (MR 74-140)

市場—金屬

題：塑膠磁鐵之技術動向與未來

表 1 塑膠磁鐵之特性

項目	單位	Ferrite 系			粘土系				
		FJ-15	FJ-17	FJ-20	LS-40	LJ-60	LJ-80	LJ-100	LJ-120
磁化率 μ		2.3-2.5	2.5-2.7	2.7-2.9	3.0-4.0	4.3-5.3	5.3-6.1	6.1-6.7	6.7-7.3
磁導率 $\mu_0 \mu$		1.6-2.2	2.0-2.4	2.0-2.5	2.0-3.5	3.2-3.8	3.8-4.2	4.0-4.4	4.4-5.3
磁阻 $1/\mu$		2.5-3.5	2.8-3.5	2.6-3.5	>5.0	>5.0	>5.0	>5.0	>5.3
磁通密度 B	1000 Gauss	1.2-1.5	1.5-1.7	1.7-2.0	2.5-3.5	4.0-6.0	6.0-8.0	8.0-10.0	10.0-12.0
磁場強度 H	Oer	1.0-1.2	1.0-1.2	1.0-1.2	1.0-1.2	1.0-1.2	1.0-1.2	1.0-1.2	1.0-1.2
溫度係數 $1/^\circ C$		-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
比阻 R		3.5-3.7	3.5-3.7	3.5-3.7	5.0-5.5	5.0-5.5	5.0-5.5	5.0-5.5	5.3-5.8
比容 V		100-120	100-120	100-120	30-40	60-70	60-70	60-70	60-70
比熱 C_p	(Kcal/mole $^\circ C$)	600-700	600-700	600-700	30-50	200-300	200-300	200-300	200-300
比熱 C_v		1100-1200	1100-1200	1100-1200	—	—	—	—	—
比熱 C_p		10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴
比熱 C_v		10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴	—	—	—	—	—
比熱 C_p		120	120	120	100	120	120	120	120
比熱 C_v		polyamide 系	polyamide 系	polyamide 系	polyamide 系	polyamide 系	polyamide 系	polyamide 系	polyamide 系

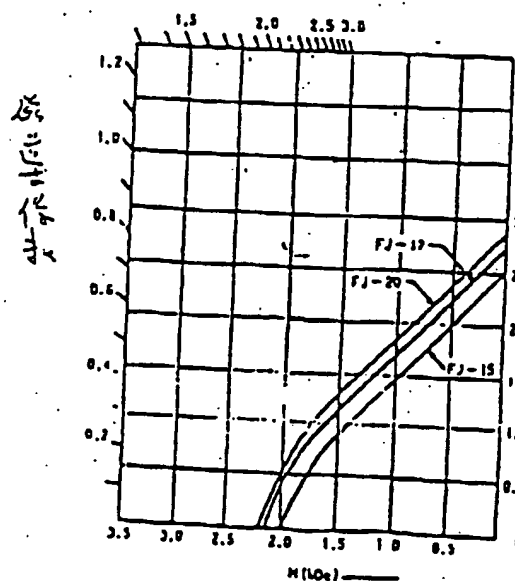


圖 2 ferrite 系塑膠磁鐵退磁曲線 (代表)

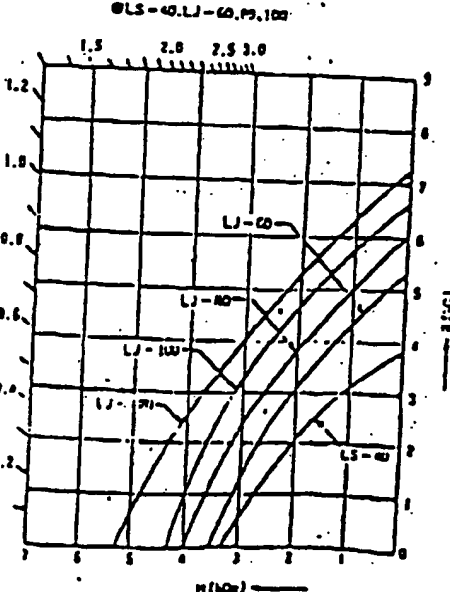


圖 3 粘土系塑膠磁鐵退磁曲線 (代表)

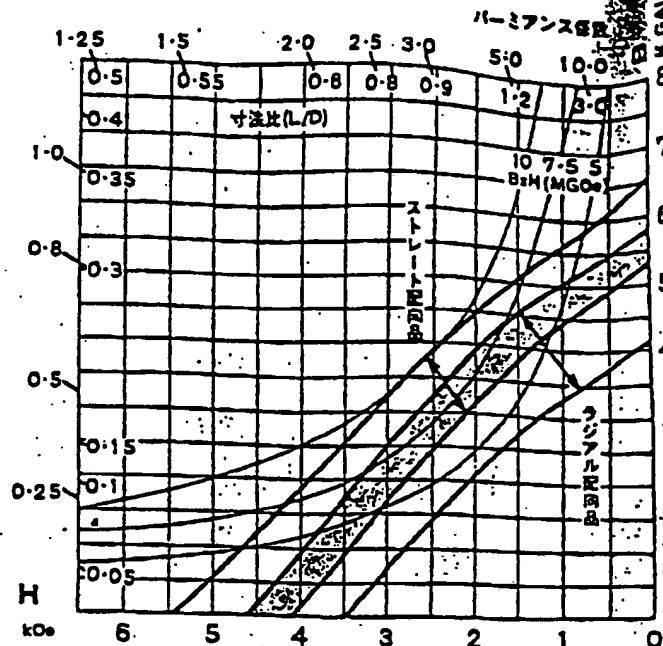
107036 ヘラマックス磁石 インジェクションタイプ

■特長

- 軽く、われにくく、特殊形状のものも容易に製造できます。
- 精密成形ができます。(寸法精度±0.03%以下)
- インサート・アウツサート成形等、他の部材との一体成形が可能です。
- ラジアル配向・多極磁化も可能です。
- 通常の工作機械で容易に加工できます。
- 適合箇所の選択により、フレキシブルタイプもあります。



■減磁特性曲線



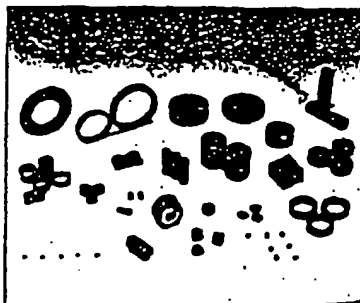
■磁気的特性・物理的特性

	記号	単位	ラジアル配向品 	ストレート配向品
最大エネルギー積	(B·H)max	MGOe	4~8	6~10
残留磁束密度	Br	G	4,200~5,900	5,300~6,600
保磁力	BHc	Oe	3,500~4,600	4,200~5,400
固有保磁力	2Hc	Oe	>8,000	>8,000
Brの温度係数		%°C	-0.035	-0.035
使用温度範囲		°C	-40~150	-40~150
密度	d	g/cm ³	5.5~5.7	5.5~5.7
硬度	HROCK	Rスケール	100~120	100~120

■用途

小型化、軽量化、高性能化が要求される分野に最適です。

- 回転磁石(各種小型モーター、小型発電機等)
- 計測・通信磁石(センサー、リレー、スイッチ、メーター等)
- 音響磁石(スピーカー、マイクロホン、ピックアップ、イヤホン等)
- 応用磁石(マグネットカップリング、磁石機器、裝飾品、電子ロック、玩具等)



■サンプルをご希望の場合

- 切削加工用材料は書面にとりそろえており即納いたします。

(詳細はサンプル表をご参照下さい。)

NAKANO PERMALLOYS

CLASSES AND PROPERTIES

NAKANO PERMALLOYS are nickel iron alloys which meet the requirements of miniaturized, electromagnetic devices.

You can get a strong magnetic flux through weak electric current.

NAKANO PERMALLOYS are suitable for several shaping. They are well blanked, well drawn, well bent, well welded and well rolled to thin sheets. Whatever shape it may be, you can make it from NAKANO PERMALLOYS. Thin sheets make it possible to diminish eddy current and to miniaturize devices.

NAKANO PERMALLOYS are available in any shape you want. Send us the drawing of a component and you will get it made of Permalloy already heat treated.

NAKANO PERMALLOYS are prepared in accordance with JIS. Our products are based on Japan Industrial Standard c 2531. We can supply uniform alloys in production quantities and at any time you want. Besides the standard products, we produce a number of special grade for unusual applications.

NAKANO PERMALLOYS are used for such devices as transformers for telecommunication, taperecorder heads and shields, light and sensitive relays, solenoid cores, several types of magnetic shield and detectors in ground fault circuit interrupters.

Remark. About shielding, more informations are offered from page 3 to 5.

Table 1. Thickness and Tolerances of Sheets and Strips

Unit : mm			
Thickness	Tolerance on thickness	Thickness	Tolerance on thickness
0.05	±0.005	0.35	±0.02
0.1	±0.01	0.5	±0.03
0.2	±0.015	1.0	±0.05

Table 2. Magnetic Characteristics of PB

Magnetic Characteristics		Initial Permeability μ_0	Maximum Permeability μ_{100}	Coercive force H_c (Oe)	Saturation flux density B_s (G)	Residual flux density B_r (G)	Resistivity ρ ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)
PB	NAKANO PERMALLOY	3000—5000	35000—70000	0.15max.	14500—18500	8000max.	45max.
	I I S	3000min.	30000min.	0.20max.	14000min.	—	45min.

Remarks μ_0 is the initial permeability at the field strength 0.01 Oe.
 H_c is the coercive force when magnetized at 10 Oe and reversed.
 B_r is the residual magnetic flux when magnetized at 10 Oe and reversed.
 B_s is the value for informative reference.

Table 4. Effective Permeabilities of PB

Class	Thickness (mm)	Effective Permeability μ_{eff}	μ_{eff} 0.2kPa	μ_{eff} 1kPa
PB	0.2	NAKANO PERMALLOY	4000—6000	3000—5000
		I I S	3000min.	2400min.
	0.35	NAKANO PERMALLOY	3500—4500	2500—3000
		I I S	3000min.	2200min.

"PB" is 45% nickel iron alloy with the biggest saturation induction among the Permalloys. It costs less than PC and mainly used for transform for telecommunication, choke coil cores, sensitive relays, solenoid cores, D.C. incremented transformers and devices in alternative current equipments.

"PD" is 36% nickel iron alloy with slightly lower magnetic properties, but it offers the highest electric resistivity of $1 \mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ among the Permalloys. PD is mainly used for transformers for relatively high frequencies.

"PC" is 78% nickel iron molybdenum alloy. It is the most effective material for sensitive and miniaturized electronic devices, because of its highest permeability, the lowest coercive force and the smallest core loss.

PC's thin sheets are profusely used for taperecorder heads, transformers of high grade and several shielding devices required extremely weak magnetic field.

"PCS" is called supermalloy which has the permeability about twice as much as normal PC, and its coercive force is under 0.01 Oe. PCS is usually used for the spiral wound tape core in a ground fault circuit interrupter.

Table 2. Classes and Nominal Components

class	Nominal Component	Remarks
PB	N40—50% Fe remnant	45 Permalloy
PC	N70—80% including other special components	78 Permalloy
PD	N30—40% Fe remnant	36 Permalloy

Fig. 1. A Hysteresis Curve of PC

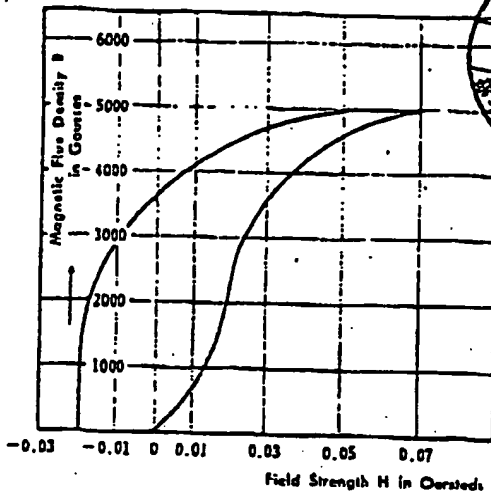


Fig. 2. A Hysteresis Curve of PB

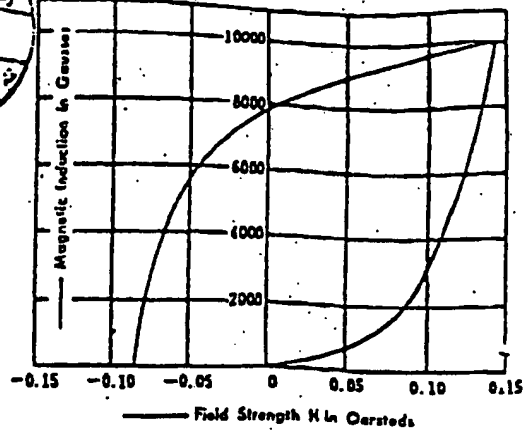


Table 5. Magnetic Characteristics of PC

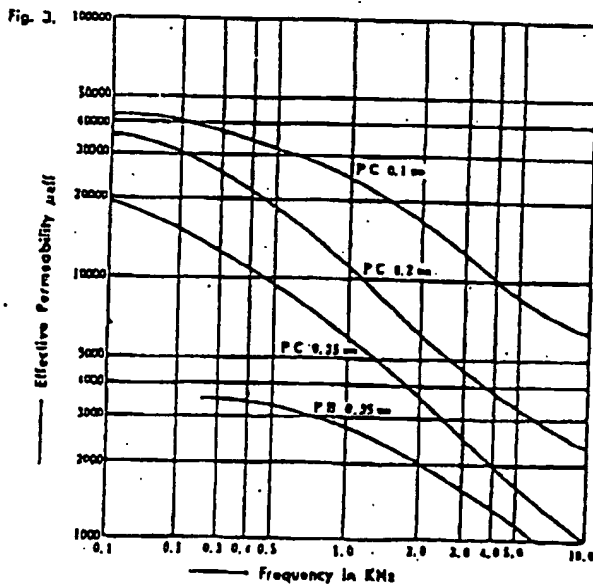
Class	Magnetic Characteristics	Initial Permeability μ_i	Maximum Permeability μ_m	Coercive force H_c (Oe)	Saturation flux density B_{10} (G)	Residual flux density B_r (G)	Resistivity ρ ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)
PC	NAKANO PERMALLOY	40000-150000	120000-200000	0.020max	6500	4000max	55min
	J I S	28000min	100000min	0.025max	6500min	—	55min

Remarks: 1. μ_i is the initial permeability at the field strength 0.005 Oe.
 2. H_c is the coercive force when magnetized at 10 Oe and reversed.
 3. B_{10} is the saturation flux density when magnetized at 10 Oe and reversed.
 4. B_r is the value for informative reference.

Table 6. Effective Permeabilities of PC

Class	Thickness (mm)	Effective Permeability μ_e	μ_e 0.5 MHz	μ_e 1 MHz	μ_e 3 MHz
PC	0.1	NAKANO PERMALLOY J I S	25000-35000 20000min	10000-15000	10000-16000 9000min
	0.2	NAKANO PERMALLOY J I S	25000-35000 20000min	10000-15000 8000min	—
	0.35	NAKANO PERMALLOY J I S	12000-16000 10000min	5500-7500 4000min	—

Remark. Measuring current is 0.5 mA



Specimen: Ring core
 outside diameter 45mm
 inside diameter 33mm

Annealing: In hydrogen atmosphere
 1100°C × 2hr.

107036

附件 2

FLEXIBLE WIDE SHEET MAGNETS

THE ULTIMATE IN VERSATILITY!

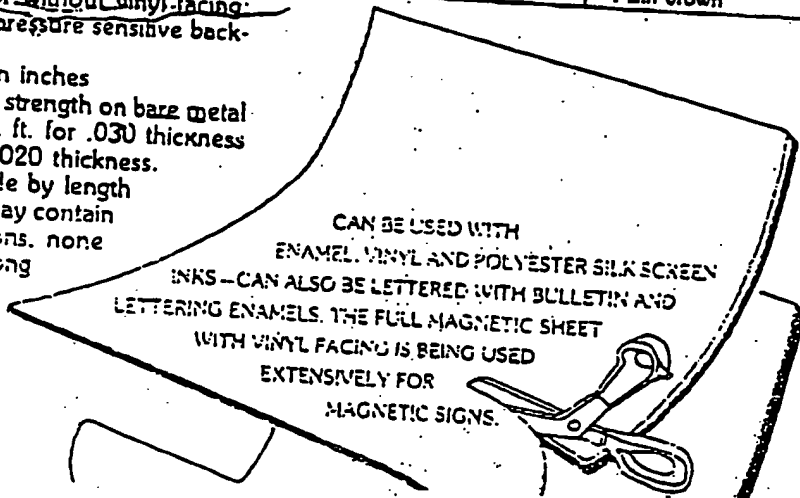
PROPERTIES/APPLICATIONS

Flexible Magnetic Sheets are being used for signs, displays, visual aids, toys, games, premiums, magnetic business cards, bulletin boards, indoor and outdoor advertising boards and many other applications. No matter what size or shape you use, the entire surface is magnetic and flexible. It will conform to smooth contours. Since you can cut Flexible Magnetic Sheet with ordinary knives, scissors or dies, you need not worry about expensive cutting equipment.

~~Consult us concerning any custom requirements you may have.~~ Special thickness, width and colors are available with quantity usage.

Cat. No.	Dimensions	Standard Colors
8220	.020 x 24"	Plain brown/adhesive
8221	.020 x 24"	Plain brown/adhesive
8222	.020 x 24"	Semi-gloss white
8223	.020 x 24"	Semi-gloss white
8320	.030 x 24"	Plain brown
8322	.030 x 24"	Matte white
8324	.030 x 24"	High-gloss white
8620	.060 x 24"	Plain brown

- Available with or without vinyl facing with or without pressure sensitive backing.
- All dimensions in inches
- Typical magnetic strength on bare metal is 55 lbs. per sq. ft. for .030 thickness and 35 lbs. for .020 thickness.
- Shipped 24" wide by length
- Full 100 ft. roll may contain up to three sections, none less than 20 ft. long



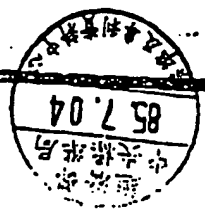
Typical Properties

MATERIAL	RESIDUAL FLUX DENSITY BR (GAUSS)	COERCIVE FORCE Hc (OERSTEDS)	MAXIMUM ENERGY PRODUCT BHmax (MGOe)	MAXIMUM PRACTICAL OPERATING TEMPERATURE (°C)/(°F)	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (% LOSS/°C)	DENSITY (LBS/CUBIC INCH)
FLEXIBLE REGULAR	1600	1370	0.6	120/248	.19	.133
FLEXIBLE HIGH FORCE	2100	1370	1.1	120/248	.19	.140

CUT WITH SCISSORS.

- Other thicknesses available
- Higher maximum energy product available

magnet
SALES & MFG. CO.



107036

壓磁組成 (CONTENTS) :
 係由永久磁鐵、係以磁粉混合加壓化合物
 (BARIUM-FERRITE COMPOSITE) 而
 成之永久性磁石。

特性表 (CHARACTERIZATION)

氣 特 性	異方性	等方性
Characterization		
最大飽和磁化力 (B _H) max. x 10 ⁴ Gauss	1.1	0.68
剩磁磁化力 (B _r) Gauss	2200	1650
剩磁磁化力 (H _c) Oersteds	1900	1300
固有保磁力 (H _{ci}) Oersteds	2400	2400
磁化係數 (μ)	-0.1	-0.1
固有保磁力之溫度係數 (%/°C)	0.1	
H _c 磁 (G/cm ³)	3.9	3.9

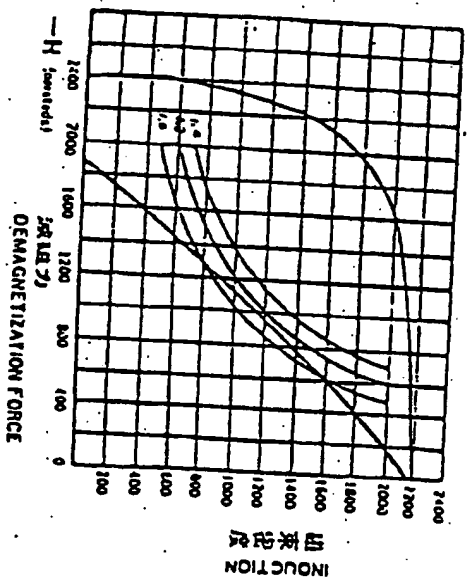
◎ 吸引力之計算

$$f \text{ (dyne)} = a \cdot B^2 / 8\pi$$

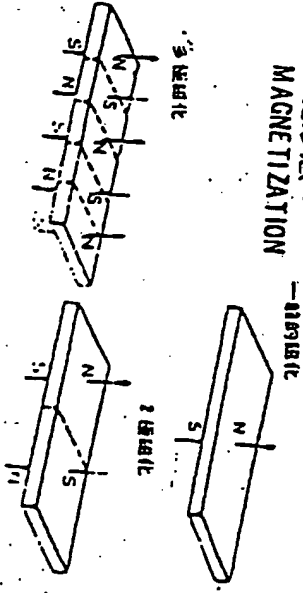
* a 磁石表面積
 B 剩磁磁化力
 1 G 980 (dyne)

異方性

● 磁化特性曲線
 (DEMAGNETIZATION CURVE)



磁化形態 :
 MAGNETIZATION



JAN 15 98

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b7c

Title of New Model: Magnetic Eyeglass Frames and Rimless Eyeglass Lenses

4. Abstract:

The present creation is a type of magnetic eyeglass frame and rimless eyeglass lenses, specifically, a set which can provide two pairs of eyeglasses simultaneously, in which, after attaching the top pair of (regular use) eyeglasses (hereinafter referred to as the primary glasses), another pair (for temporary needs) of eyeglasses (hereinafter referred to as the auxiliary glasses) may also be attached. Mainly, the primary glasses frame is constructed of a soft magnetic material, or a soft magnetic material is inlaid on the appropriate location on the eyeglass frame; additionally, on the corresponding location on the auxiliary glasses frame (without frame base), or when the auxiliary glasses have only the lenses, and no frame, on the corresponding location on the lenses of the auxiliary glasses, a permanent magnetic material is inlaid, causing the auxiliary glasses to be attracted to the primary glasses by a magnetic force, and not fall off. The auxiliary glasses have frames vertically, and do not have frame bases on either side.

Notes: [illegible]

Country (region) applying for patent, date of application No:

(AFFIDAVIT)

State of California)

City and County of San Francisco)SS:

January 15, 1998

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